

**HIST 698: Topics in the History of Medicine:
Ayurveda: the Science of Life in Ancient India**

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Jādavjī Trikamjī Ācārya



This is a biographical essay on Jādavajī Trikamjī Ācārya (1881-1956), a renowned Āyurvedic physician (Vaidya) from western India, who edited a number of Sanskrit medical and alchemical texts that are still used widely by scholars. In this essay, his editorial activities are dealt more seriously indicating the publication details and the obtainment of manuscript sources with an intention to explore his connection with other āyurvedic physicians and scholars. All this information related to his editorial activities is taken from the forewords (*nivedana*) of the respective works edited/published by him and therefore the sources of such information are not mentioned separately. The biographical information is obtained mainly from the biographical notes on him found in the following works:

Arya, S., 1984. Āyurvedīya Rasaśāstra kā Udbhava evam Vikāsa, first. ed, Krishnadas Ayurveda Series. Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi. pp. 116-118

Pratāpasimha, R.K., 1935. Nikhilabhbhāratavarṣīya Āyurvedamahāmaṇḍala kā [rajatajayanī grantha], first. ed. Pradhāna Maṇṭrī Nikhila Bhāratīya Āyurvedamahāmaṇḍala, Poona. pp. 275-277

Sharma, P.V., 1975. Āyurveda kā vajñānīka itihāsa, first. ed, Jayakṛṣṇadāsa āyurveda granthamālā. Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi. pp. 405-407

Srikantamurthy, K.R., 1968. Luminaries of Indian medicine from the earliest times to the present day. Mysore. pp. 94-96

Srikanthamurthy, K.R., 2005. Biographical history of Indian medicine pictorial. Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi. pp. 147-149

Vidyalamkar, A., 1976. Āyurveda kā Bṛhat Itihāsa., second. ed. Hindī Samiti, Uttara Pradeśa Śāsana, Lucknow. pp. 629-630

Vidyanath, R., 2004. A Handbook of History of Ayurveda, first. ed, Banaras Ayurveda Series. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi. pp. 192-194

Yādava Pramacandra, D., 2008. Āyurveda kā itihāsa dvitīya bhāga, first. ed, Chaukhambā Āyurvijñāna Granthamālā. Chaukhambā Surabhāratī Prakāśana, Vārāṇasī. pp. 270-272

Confusion Regarding His Name:

In his publications, we find his name written in different spellings in Roman character. His name is written as वैद्य जादवजी त्रिकमजी आचार्य / वैद्य जादवजी त्रिकमजी आचार्य (Vaidya Jādavajī Trikamajī Ācārya) in Marathi and Gujarati. But in Hindi books composed by others the name is often written as वैद्य यादवजी त्रिकमजी आचार्य (Vaidya Yādavajī Trikamajī Ācārya). It is very common to keep father's given name as one's middle name among Hindus from western India, especially from Maharashtra, Gujarat and Sindh. His middle name is actually his father's name and Ācārya is a surname (upādhi). His name is, therefore, rendered into Sanskrit as Ācāryopāhva Trivikramātmaja Yādavaśarman (ācāryopāhvah trivikramātmajah yādavaśarmā, in nominative case or most commonly, ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmanā, in instrumental case). Vaidya (physician) is a title which refers to his profession. However, in Roman script we find various spellings:

Vaidya Jādowji Tricumjī Āchārya
 Vaidya Jādavji Tricumji Āchārya
 Vaidya Jadavji Tricumji Acharya
 Vaidya Jādavjī Tricumjī Āchārya
 Vaidya Jādavji Trikumji Āchārya
 Vaidya Jādavji Trikamji Āchārya
 Vaidya Jādavajī Trikamajī Āchārya
 Vaidya Yādavajī Trikamajī Ācārya

Writing name in a fixed definite way in Roman character was probably still not in vogue among scholars trained through the indigenous method of learning in many parts of India. In this essay, he is referred to as Jādavjī.

Birth, Family & Early Life:

Jādavjī was born in 1881 in Porbandar State, Kathiawar (today Gujarat) in a traditional *vaidya* family. His birthday is mentioned as on the 1st day of a white lunar fortnight in the month of Mārgaśīrṣa in Vikrama Samvat 1938. This is probably 22nd November (Tuesday) 1881 CE.

His forefathers served the kings of Porbandar as royal physicians. His father Trikamjī Mordhanjī Ācārya was also a physician at the court of the Porbandar State. His mother's name is Māṇak Bāī.

After being initiated traditionally through receiving the sacred thread (*yajñopavīta*) Jādavjī started learning Sanskrit in Porbandar at Rājakīya Saṃskṛta Pāṭhaśālā. Pt. Harihar Kālidās Śāstrī was his teacher.

His father along with his family moved to Bombay in 1887 or 1888 (Vikrama Samvat 1945) and started practising medicine there. Jādavjī schooling took place at Devakarṇa Nānajī Saṃskṛta Pāṭhaśālā. Jādavjī gradually became a scholar through his lessons on Sanskrit literature, grammar etc under the tutelage of Paṇḍit Śrīvāsukhīmjī Bālījī, Vyās Ghelārām Mathurādāsī and Śāstrī Jīvrām Lallu Bhāī.

After his Sanskrit studies, he paid attention to medical studies, his hereditary discipline. He mastered Āyurveda from his father and Paṇḍit Gaurīśāṅkarjī Vaidya from Rajasthan. He studied the basics of Yūnānī medicine in Bombay from Hakīm Rāmnārāyanjī who was from Prayāg (Allahabad) and learnt Urdu. He also learnt Bengali and Marathi and read some of the Āyurvedic texts available in these languages. (Sharma, 1975, p. 405)

Jādavjī's father passed away when Jādavjī was only 18 years old. Therefore, he had to take the responsibility of supporting his family. He became popular as a successful physician and earned fame and money. (Srikantamurthy, 1968, p. 74) His kept his fees low and he even used to provide free medicine to poor people. (Vidyalamkar, 1976, p. 630)

Editorial Activities:

Since 1899 Jādavjī started publishing various Sanskrit alchemical and medical texts. He also edited three Sanskrit treatises on eroticism. He felt the need for authentic and cheap editions of old treatises and with this intention he founded the Āyurvedīya Granthamālā Trust sometime between 1901 and 1911. (Srikanthamurthy, 2005, p. 148) Most of these publications, except the larger editions (such as editions of Carakasaṃhitā and Suśrutasamhitā) belong to the book series of Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā. He gave others to publish some of his editions as well. All of his editions consist of a foreword in which Jādavjī briefly discussed issues related to the contents, date and authorship of the texts and indicated the sources of manuscripts or printed materials that he used for the editions. His later editions of Caraka and Suśruta contain extensive introductions. The detail of his publications arranged in a chronological manner is as follows:

A List of Jādavjī's Own Publications of Edited Works:

No.	Year	Name of the Edition	Printed from	Comment
1.	1901	Mādhavanidāna with Madhukośa	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition
2.	1911	Rasahṛdayatantra with Mugdhaśabodhinī	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 1 Jointly edited with Vaidya Tryambaka Gurunātha Kāle
3.	1911	Rasaprakāśasudhākara	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 2
4.	1911	Gadanigraha (Part I)	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 3
5.	1912	Rājamārtanḍa	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 4. This includes Nāḍīparīkṣā (Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 5) edited by Vināyakaśarman
6.	1912	Rasasāra & Rasasaṅketakalikā	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Editions, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 6 & 7
7.	1913	Vaidyamanoramā & Dhārākalpa	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Editions, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 8 & 9 Jointly edited with Brahmashri T. Nilkanth Sharma
8.	1913	Rasāyanakhaṇḍa of Rasaratnākara	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 10
9.	1913	Āyurvedapratīkṣā	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 11
10.	1915	Gadanigraha (Part II)	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 12
11.	1915	Suśrutasamhitā with Nibandhasaṅgrah	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition
12.	1920	Kṣemakutūhala	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 13
13.	1923	Rasasaṅketakalikā & Rasaprakāśasudhākara	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press (?)	Second Editions: Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 7 & 2
14.	1924	Rājamārtanḍa, Vaidyamanoramā & Dhārākalpa	Subodhini P. Press	Second Editions: Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 4, 8 & 9. This includes Nāḍīparīkṣā (Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 5) edited by Vināyakaśarman
15.	1924	Gadanigraha (Part I)	Tatva-vivechaka Press	Second Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 3
16.	1924	Āyurvedapratīkṣā	Tatva-vivechaka Press	Second Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 11
17.	1925	Rasapaddhati & Lohasarvasva	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Editions, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 14 & 15
18.	1925	Rasakāmadhenu	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 16
19.	1938	Kāśyapasamhitā/ Vṛddhajīvākīyatana	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Nepāl Sanskrit Series No. 1

A List of Works Edited by Jādavjī and Published by Others:

No	Year	Name of the Edition	Published By	Published From	Comment
1.	1909	Siddhamanta & Vātaghnatvanirṇaya	Pandita Śrījyesthārāma Mukundajī Śarman	Bombay	printed at Suvarṇa Mudrāyantra
2.	1920	Mādhavanidāna with Madhukośa and Ātanakadarpaṇa	Pandurang Jawaji	Bombay	First edition, printed at Nirṇaya-sāgar Press
3.	1922	Carakasamhitā with Āyurvedadīpikā	Pandurang Jawaji	Bombay	First edition, printed at Nirṇaya-sāgar Press
4.	1924	Anaṅgaraṅga	Manilal Ichharam Desai	Bombay	First edition, printed at Gujarati News Press

No	Year	Name of the Edition	Published By	Published From	Comment
5.	1924	Kandarpacūḍāmaṇi	Manilal Ichharam Desai	Bombay	First edition, printed at Gujarati News Press
6.	1925	Pañcasāyaka	Manilal Ichharam Desai	Bombay	First edition, printed at Gujarati News Press
7.	1927	Rasahṛdayatantra with Mugdhabodhinī	Motilal Banarsi Das	Lahore	re-edited by Āyurvedācārya Jayadeva Vidyālāṅkāra along with notes, printed at The Bombay Sanskrit Press, Lahore
8.	1931	Suśrutasamhitā with Nibandhasaṅgraha	Pandurang Jawaji	Bombay	Second edition Printed at Nirṇaya-sāgar Press
9.	1932	Mādhavanidāna with Madhukoṣa and extracts of Ātaṅkadarpaṇa	Pandurang Jawaji	Bombay	Third edition, printed at Nirṇaya-sāgar Press
10.	1932	Rasendracūḍāmaṇi	Motilal Banarsi Das	Lahore	Jādavī's edition was further edited and annotated by Jayadeva Vidyālāṅkāra
11.	1935	Carakasamhitā with Āyurvedadīpikā	Pandurang Jawaji	Bombay	Second edition, printed at Nirṇaya-sāgar Press
12.	1938	Suśrutasamhitā with Nibandhasaṅgraha and Nyāyacandrikā Pañjikā on Nidānasthāna	Pandurang Jawaji	Bombay	Third edition, printed at Nirṇaya-sāgar Press, joint-edition: Jādavī edited the text up to the tenth chapter of Cikitsāsthāna and the rest was edited by Nārāyaṇa Rāma Ācārya
13.	1939	Suśruta Samhitā (Sūtrasthāna) with Bhānumatī	Pt. Shyāmsundar Sharma	Bombay	First edition jointly with Pt. Nandkishor Sharma, Shrī Swāmī Lakshmi Rām Trust Series No. 1
14.	1939	Rasāyanakhanḍa of Rasaratnākara	Rāmacandraśāstrin	Banaras	Reprint from Chaukhambā Saṃskṛta Pustakālaya, as the ninety-fifth book of the Haridas Sanskrit Series
15.	1941	Carakasamhitā with Āyurvedadīpikā	Satyabhāmābāī Panḍurang	Bombay	Third edition, printed at Nirṇaya-sāgar Press
16.	1945	Suśrutasamhitā	Satyabhāmābāī Panḍurang	Bombay	Narayan Ram Acharya edited with cooperation of Jādavī, printed at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press

List of Others' Works Published by Jādavī

No	Year	Name of the Edition	Author / Editor	Published From	Comment
1.	1912	Nādīparīkṣā	Vināyakaśarman (ed.)	Bombay	First edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamāla No. 5
2.	1924	Nādīparīkṣā	Vināyakaśarman (ed.)	Bombay	Reprint, Āyurvedīya-Granthamāla No. 5
3.		Oṣadhisāṅgraha	Vāmana Gaṇeśa Deśāī		Marathi work, publication detail is not known to me
4.		Bhāratīya Rasaśāstra	Vāmana Gaṇeśa Deśāī		Marathi work, publication detail is not known to me
5.	1949	Yūnānī Dravyaguna-vijñāna	Daljit Singh	Bombay	Printed at Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press

Mādhavakara's Mādhavanidāna with the Madhukośa of Vijayarakṣita and Śrīkaṇṭhadatta:

This is an important Āyurvedic text composed in 1530 verses. The text is also known as Rogaviniścaya. This edition is based on a single manuscript which was in Jādavī's possession. Jādavī printed it at Nirṇaya Sāgar Press in 1901.¹ It has undergone several editions afterwards.

Keśava's Siddhamantra with Vopadeva's Siddhamantraprakāśa & Nāyāya's Vātaghnatvādinirṇaya: Siddhamantra and Vātaghnatvādinirṇaya were Āyurvedic glossaries. This edition of the Siddhamantra² is based on a single manuscript written by Śrī-bhagavāllāla Indrajī from Kailas, who wrote it from a commented manuscript preserved in Jyotirvid Śīharikṛṣṇa Vemkaṭarāma's collection. Śrī-bhagavāllāla Indrajī passed away before he could publish the text. Jādavī obtained Indrajī's copy from his disciple Vaidya Śrīmūrārajī Nathujī. The copy of Vātaghnatvādinirṇaya is provided by Āyurvedācārya Śrīlakṣmīnārāyaṇasvāmin, the head of the department of Āyurveda at Maharaj Sanskrit College, Jaipur (Jayapura-rājākīya-saṃskṛta-mahāvidyālaya, today Government Maharaj Acharya Sanskrit College), who was a close friend of Jādavī. Jādavī did not publish the book himself. This book was published by Paṇḍita Śrījyeṣṭhārāma Mukundajī Śarman from Bombay and printed by Hariśarmā Śakar Āpaṭe at Suvarṇa Mudrāyantra, Mumbai in 1909.

Govinda's Rasahṛdayatantra with Caturbhujamiśra's Mugdhāvabodhinī commentary: This is a treatise on alchemy in 506 verses. Jādavī edited it jointly with his friend Vaidya Tryambaka Gurunātha Kāle as the first book of 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series in 1911.³ This edition is based on three manuscripts which were obtained from (1) physician Dr. Garde of Punyapattana (Pune), (2) Devadhara of Punyapattana and (3) Dhāravāḍagrāma (Dharwad).

Jādavī and Tryambakī's edition was further re-edited by Āyurvedācārya Jayadeva Vidyālaṅkāra along with notes. This was published by Motilal Banarsi Das at The Bombay Sanskrit Press, Saidmitha Street, Lahore in 1927.⁴

Yaśodhara's Rasaprakāśasudhākara: This is a treatise on alchemy and iatrocchemistry, composed in 1286 verses. Jādavī's Rasaprakāśasudhākara is the second book of 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' in 1911.⁵ The edition is based on two manuscripts. One of these was obtained from Jādavī's uncle Viadya Gaṅgādhara Śarman's collection. The other manuscript was collected from the collection of

1 Mādhavanidāna together with the Madhukośa, by Vaidya Jādowji Tricumjī Āchārya, Nirṇaya-sāgara Press, Bombay, 1901.

2 Vaidyavaraśrīkeśavaviracitāḥ siddhamantrah, mahāmahopādhyāya- śrīvopadevaviracitayā siddhamantraprakāśākhyavyākhyayā samullasitah, tathā śrīnārāyaṇabhiṣagviracitah svakṛtavyākhyāsahitah vātaghnatvādinirṇayaḥ, ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmanā samśodhitah, paṇḍitaśrījyeṣṭhārāma mukundajī śarmanā mumbayyām suvarṇākhyamudrāyantre mudrayitvā prākāśyam nītah, mudraka. 'āptे' ity upāhvah śakarātmaja hari śarmā, samvat 1969-- sana- 1909. Pustakam idam mūrbaī-- kālakādevī—road-- jhaṣerabāgasthāne jyeṣṭhārāma mukundajī śarmanāḥ pustakālayāt lapsyate

3 śrīmadgovindabhagavatpādaviracitāṁ rasahṛdayatantrām, śrīcaturbhujamiśraviracitayā mugdhāvabodhinī samākhyayā vyākhyayā samullasitam, 'kāle' ityupāhvagurunāthātmajatryambakena tathā ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmanā sampāditam, Āyurvedīyagranthamālā Nr. 1, Nirṇayasāgara Press, Bombay.

4 śrīmadgovindabhagavatpādaviracitāṁ rasahṛdayatantrām| śrīcaturbhujamiśraviracitayā mugdhāvabodhinī samākhyayā vyākhyayā samullasitam| 'kāle' ityupāhvagurunāthātmajatryambakena tathā ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmanā sampāditam| bhaiṣajyaratnāvalyādigranthānūvādakena āyurvedācārya śrīmājjayadeva vidyālaṅkārena tippanya samupaskṛtam samśodhitāñ ca| tac ca lavapuriya pañjābasamṣkṛtapustakālayādhyakṣavaryyaiḥ motilāla banārasīdāsa ity etaiḥ svīye "mumbaī saṃskṛta" ityākhye mudraṇālaye sammudrya prakāśitam| samvat 1984, sana 1927.

5 Āyurvedīya Granthamālā. No. II. Rasaprakāsha Sudhākara by Yashodhar. Edited and Published by Vaidya Jādavī Tricumji Āchārya, No. 372, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Printed by B. R. Ghanekar, at the "Nirmaya-Sāgara" Press, 23, Kolbhat Lane, for the Publisher. 1911 AD.

Nānāvaidya from Solapur. The manuscripts were erroneous. Pt. Ramāpati Miśra helped Jādavjī in editing the text.

In 1923, this text was again printed with the second edition of the Rasasaṅketakalikā.

Sodhala's Gadanigraha (Part 1): This Āyurvedic text is divided into two parts containing 10 sections. The first part contained only one khaṇḍa, called Prayogakhaṇḍa, comprising 2700 verses. (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 215) Jādavjī published the first part as the third book of 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series in 1911.⁶ This edition is based on two manuscripts which Jādavjī obtained from (1) his friend Late Vaidya Murārajīśarman and (2) Prasādaśarman, the royal physician of the Bundi State. The second manuscript contains certain extra readings which were included in the appendix.

Its second edition was published in 1924 from Tatva-vivechaka Press.⁷

Bhojarāja's Rājamārtanda: This text is a compendium of therapeutic prescriptions composed in 405 verses. (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 161) This edition⁸ published in 1912 became the fourth book of the 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series. This edition is based on two manuscripts which were obtained from (1) his friend Prasādaśarman, the royal physician of the Bundi State and (2) his friend Late Vaidya Vināyaka Sadāśiva Jāmbekara from the city of Vaṭodara (Vadodara). Jādavjī printed this edition at Nirṇaya Sāgar Press including Rāvaṇa's Nāḍīparīkṣā that was edited by Vināyakaśarman, son of Jyotirvid Padmākara. This became the fifth book of the 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series.

In 1924, Jādavjī published the second edition and got it printed at Subodhini P. Press by Vaidya Bhagvanlal Tribhuvan.⁹ This book consisted of the second edition of Rājamārtanda, a reprint of Rāvaṇa's Nāḍīparīkṣā that was edited by Vināyakaśarman,¹⁰ and the second editions of Kālidāsa's Vaidyamanoramā and Dhārākalpa.

Govindarāja's Rasasāra & Kāyasthacāmuṇḍa's Rasasaṅketakalikā: These are alchemical treatises. Both are printed together as the sixth¹¹ and the seventh¹² books of the 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series in 1912. Jādavjī consulted four manuscripts for the edition of Rasasāra. These were collected from (1) Mysore Palace Library, (2) his friend Vināyaka Sadāśiva Jāmbekara of Vaṭodarapattana (Vadodara), (3) his friend Late Vaidya Murārajīśarman and (4) his friend Vaidya Tryambaka Gurunātha Kāle. Śrī-Vināyaka Padmākara Jośī from Amravati and Vaidya Tryambaka Gurunātha Kāle helped him to make

6 Āyurvedīya Granthamālā No. III, Gadanigraha (Prayoga Khand Vol. I) by Vaidya Sodhal, edited and published by Vaidya Jādavji Tricumji Āchārya, No. 372, Borā Bazār Street, Fort, Bombay. 1911. Printed by B. R. Ghanekar at the "Nirṇaya-Sāgar" Press, 23, Kolbhat Lane, for the Publisher.

7 Āyurvedīya Granthamālā No. III, Gadanigraha (Prayoga Khand Vol. I) by Vaidya Sodhal, edited and published by Vaidya Jādavji Tricumji Āchārya, No. 18, Borā Bazār Street, Fort, Bombay. Second Edition. 1924. Printed by Mr. Yeshvant Kashinath Padwal, at the "Tatva-Vivechaka Press," No. 3544 Parel Road, New Nagpada, Byculla, Bombay.

8 Śrībhojamahārājāviracito rājamārtandāḥ, ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmaṇā samśodhitah prakāśitaś ca, āyurvedīyagrānthaṁ puṣpam, Nirṇaya Sāgar Press, Bombay 1912.

9 Āyurvedīya Granthamālā No. 4. Rajamartanda by Maharaaja Bhoja. Edited and Published by Vaidya Jādavji Tricumji Achārya, No. 18, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 1924 AD. Printed by Vaidya Bhagvanlal Tribhuvan, at Subodhini P. Press, 51, Bazar Gate, Fort, Bombay.

10 Āyurvedīyagrānthaṁ pañcamam puṣpam| Śrīrāvaṇakīrtā nāḍīparīkṣā| jyotirvitpadmākaratanūjavināyakaśarmaṇā samśodhitāḥ ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmaṇā prakāśitāḥ...sana 1924.

11 Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 6. Rasasāra by Govindāchārya. Edited and Published by Vaidya Jādavji Tricumji Āchārya, 372, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 1912. Printed by B. R. Ghanekar, at the Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press, 23 Kolbhat Lane, Bombay.

12 Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 7. Rasasanket-kalikā. By Kāyasth Chāmunda. Edited and published by Vaidya Jādavji Tricumji Āchārya, 72, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 1912. Printed by B. R. Ghanekar, at the Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press, 23 Kolbhat Lane, Bombay.

the errata. For the *Rasasaṅketakalikā*, Jādavjī consulted two manuscripts which he obtained from the collection of Pt. Śrīvidyāsāgaraśarman, the royal physician of Maṇḍī State and Deccan College Library. He published the second edition of the *Rasasaṅketakalikā* along with *Rasaprakāśasudhākara* in 1923.

Kālidāsa's Vaidyamanoramā and Dhārākalpa: Kālidāsa's *Vaidyamanoramā* is a concise compendium on therapeutics comprising 660 verses and a number of prose passages.(Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 182) The *Dhārākalpa* describes in twenty-seven verses a therapeutic procedure called *dhārā*. (ibid.) According to Jādavjī *Dhārākalpa* is an anonymous work. However, Meulenbeld assigns its authorship to Kālidāsa who was also the author of *Vaidyamanoramā*. (ibid.) Jādavjī edited these two works were jointly with Brahmashri T. Nilkanth Sharma as the eighth and the ninth books of 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series in 1913. Nilkanth Sharma (Brahmaśrī Tevalakāṭṭa Mūttūtu Nīlakanṭhaśarman) lived at Vinyāsapuri (Vetchure) close to Vyāghrapura (Vaikam) in Syānandūra (Travancore State). He sent Jādavjī his own handwritten Devanāgarī copy of the *Vaidyamanoramā* along with his own notes consulting various manuscripts available in Malayalam script. Nilkanth Sharma also prepared the Devanāgarī copy of the *Dhārākalpa* consulting one manuscript of it in Malayalam script and sent it to Jādavjī.

In 1924, Jādavjī published the second editions of these texts together with his second edition of the *Rājamārtanda* and the reprint of Rāvaṇa's *Nādīparīkṣā* edited by Vināyakaśarman from Subodhini P. Press.¹³

Rasāyanakhaṇḍa of Nityānanda Siddha's Rasaratnākara: Nityānanda's *Rasaratnākara* is an important treatise on alchemy and iatrochemistry. This text is divided into five sections (khaṇḍa) of which *Rasāyanakhaṇḍa* comprising 951 verses is the fourth one (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 653). Jādavjī published this *Rasāyanakhaṇḍa* as the tenth book of his 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series and printed it at Nirṇaya Sāgar Press in 1913.¹⁴ This edition is based on two manuscripts which were obtained from his friends (1) Vaidya Dāmodara Viṭṭhala Damaṇakara of Mumbaī and (2) Amṛta Vināyaka Jāmbekara of Vaṭṭodara (Vadodara).

In 1939, this edition was further published by Rāmacandraśāstrin from Chaukhambā Samksṛta Pustakālaya, Banārasa (Varanasi) as the ninety-fifth book of the Haridas Sanskrit Series.¹⁵ The second edition of this Banaras Edition with Hindi explanation was published by Dr. Indradeva Tripāṭhī in 1982 from Chaukhambā Amarabhāratī Prakāśana, Varanasi.¹⁶

Mādhava's Āyurvedaprakāśa: This work is a comprehensive treatise on alchemy in the service of medicine consisting of about 1800 verses, mixed with prose, arranged in six chapters. (2A p. 593)

13 Ayurvedīya-Granthamala. Nos. 8=9. *Vaidya Manorama* by Kalidas and Dharakalpa. Edited by Brahmashri T. Nilkanth Sharma and Vaidya Jadavji Tricumji Acharya, Second Edition. 1924. Printed by Vaidya Bhagvanlal Tribhuvan, at Subodhini P. Press, 51, Bazar Gate, Fort, Bombay and Published by Vaidya Jadavji Tricumji Acharya, 18, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

14 Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā. No. 10. *Rasayanakhanda*. Fourth Part of *Rasaratnākara*. By Shri Nityanāthasiddha. Edited by Jadavjī Tricumjī Āchārya. 372, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bomay. 1913 A. D. Printed by R. Y. Shedge, at the 'Nirnaya-sagar' Press, 23, Kolbhat Lane, Bombay and published by Vaidya Jadavji Tricumji Acharya, 372, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

15 The Haridas Sanskrit Series 95... śrīnityanāthasiddhaviracitah (rasaratnākarāntargataś caturthah) rasāyanakhaṇḍah| ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmanā samśodhitah| tasyedam prathamam samskaraṇam paṇaśīkaropāhvaraṁmacandraśāstriṇā susamksṛtam| prakāśakah:-- chaukhambā samksṛta pustakālaya, banārasa. 1939. Printed by Jaya Krishna Das Gupta, Vaidya Vilas Press, Benares City. 1939.

16 śrīnityanāthasiddhaviracitah rasaratnākara-rasāyanakhaṇḍah| saṭippaṇa 'rasacandrikā' hindīvyākhyopetah| vyākhyākārah Dr. Indradeva Tripāṭhī saṭippaṇa-sampādakah vaidya Yādavajī Trikamajī Ācārya| Haridās Samksṛt Granthamālā 95| 1982

Jādavjī published it as the eleventh book of his ‘Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā’ series and got it printed at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press in 1913.¹⁷ Jādavjī’s edition of the Āyurvedaprakāśa is based on (1) an incomplete edition done by his friend Vaidya Tryambaka Gurunātha Kāle in the journal called Bhiṣagvīlāsa and two manuscripts which he obtained from the collection of his friends (2) Prasādaśarman, the royal physician of the Bundi State and (3) Late Vaidya Murārajīśarman.

In 1924, Jādavjī published its second edition which was printed by Yeshwant Kashinath Padwal at the Tatva Vivechaka Press.¹⁸

Sodhala’s Gadanigraha (Part 2): Jādavjī published the first part of this text in 1911. The second part consists of 7354 verses and is divided into nine sections (khaṇḍa) while the first part consists of only one section. Jādavjī published this second part as the twelfth book of his ‘Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā’ series and got it printed at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press in 1915.¹⁹ This edition is based on two manuscripts which Jādavjī obtained from his friends (1) Late Vaidya Murārajīśarman and (2) Prasādaśarman, the royal physician of the Bundi State. Probably, these are the same manuscripts which he consulted during the preparation of its first part. His friend, Vaidya Vāmanaśāstrī Dātāra from Nashik helped him in preparing the errata and the list of contents.

Suśrutasamhitā with Dalhaṇa’s Nibandhasaṅgraha Commentary: Suśrutasamhitā is one of the oldest and most important texts of Āyurveda, divided into five sections (sthāna), with a total of 120 chapters, and an Uttaratantra in sixty-six chapters. (Meulenbeld, 1999, p. 344) Jādavjī brought out his first edition of the Suśrutasamhitā with Dalhaṇa’s Nibandhasaṅgraha commentary in 1915.²⁰ The table of content of the first edition is prepared by Śrīvāsudevaśarman Paṇaśīkara. The details of the three manuscripts consulted for the first edition are as follows:

- (1) Containing Sūtrasthāna, Nidānasthāna, Śarīrasthāna and Kalpasthāna, obtained from Asiatic Society, Calcutta
- (2) Containing Cikitsāsthāna and Uttaratantra, obtained from Late Pt. Gaṅgādharabhaṭṭaśarman, the royal physician and the professor of Āyurveda at Maharaj Sanskrit College, Jaipur (Jayapura-rājakīya-saṃskṛta-mahāvidyālaya, today Government Maharaj Acharya Sanskrit College)
- (3) Containing only Uttaratantra, obtained from Prasādaśarman, the royal physician of the Bundi State

Jādavjī prepared the second edition in 1931. Pandurang Jawaji published it from his Nirṇaya-sāgar Press.²¹ The nine sources consulted for this edition are as follows:

17 Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā. No. 11. Āyurvedaprakāśa by Mādhava. Edited by Vaidya Jādavjī Tricumjī Āchārya, 372, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 1913 A. D. Printed by R. Y. Shedge, at the ‘Nirnaya-sagar’ Press, 23, Kolbhat Lane, Bombay and published by Vaidya Jadavji Tricumji Acharya, 372, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

18 Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 11. Āyurvedaprakāśa by Mādhava. Edited by Vaidya Jādavjī Tricumjī Āchārya, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bomay. 1924 A. D. Printed by Yeshwant Kashinath Padwal at the ‘Tatva Vivechaka Press,’ No. 3544, Parel Road, Byculla, Bombay and published by Vaidya Jadavji Tricumji Acharya, 18, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

19 Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā. No. 12. Gadanigraha. Second Part by Vaidyavarya Shri Sodhala. Edited by Vaidya Jādavaji Trikumjī Āchārya. 372, Borā Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 1915 A. D. Printed by Ramchandra Yesu Shedge, at the ‘Nirnaya sagar’ press, 23, Kolbhat Lane, Bombay and published by Vaidya Jadavaji Trikumjī Acharya, 372, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

20 The Sushrutasamhitā of Sushruta, with the Nibandhasaṅgraha Commentary of Shri Dalhaṇāchārya. Edited by Jādavji Trikumji Āchārya. Editor of Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā, Bombay, 1915. Publisher: Tukaram Javaji, Printer: Ramchandra Yesu Shedge, Nirnaya-sagar Press. 23, Kolbhat Lane Bombay.

21 The Sushrutasamhitā of Sushruta, with the Nibandhasaṅgraha Commentary of Shre Dalhaṇāchārya (Sūtra, Nidān, Śārīr, Chikitsa, Kalpasthān and Uttaratantra sthan.) Edited by Vaidya Jādavjī Trikumjī Āchārya. Editor of Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā, Revised Second Edition. Published by Pāndurang Jāwajī, Proprietor of the “Nirṇaya-Sāgar” Press, Bombay.

- (1) manuscript containing *Nidānasthāna* and *Uttaratantra* along with *Nibandhasaṅgraha*, obtained from Sāhityācārya Pt. Gaurīnātha Pāthaka of Vārāṇasī
- (2) manuscript, containing *Śārīrasthāna* along with *Nibandhasaṅgraha*, obtained from his friend Late Vaidya Raṇachodālāla Motīlālaśarman of Ahamadābāda (Ahmedabad)
- (3) manuscript, containing *Śārīrasthāna* (without commentary, but very old), obtained from his friend Late Vaidya Murārajiśarman's collection
- (4) manuscript, containing *Śārīrasthāna* along with *Nibandhasaṅgraha*, obtained from the library of Bhandarkar Research Institute, Poona
- (5) manuscript containing the full text along with *Nibandhasaṅgraha* (pages are missing at some places), obtained from the library of Bhandarkar Research Institute, Poona
- (6) Incomplete manuscript, obtained from the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay
- (7) A copy of *Cikitsāsthāna* critically prepared by Vyākaraṇācārya Sāhityācārya Āyurvedācārya Tarkaratna Śrīguruprasādaśāstrin along with variant readings consulting manuscripts from the collection of Vaidyaratna Śrītryambakaśāstrin of Vārāṇasī
- (8) A complete copy along with *Suśrutārthasandīpana* commentary composed by Kavirāja Śrīhārāṇacandrācakravartin of Kalakattā (Calcutta)
- (9) *Sūtrasthāna* (up to 43rd chapter) along with the commentaries *Bhānumatī* and *Nibandhasaṅgraha* edited by Mahāmahopādhyāya Kavirāja Śrīvijayaratnasena and Kavirāja Śrīniśikāntasena, printed in Bengali script

In its third revised edition²² published in 1938, Jādavjī included Gayadāsa's *Nyāyacandrikā* *Pañjikā* on the *Nidānasthāna* and a detailed Sanskrit introduction to the text. He edited this edition jointly with Nārāyaṇa Rāma Ācārya 'Kāvyatīrtha' of the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press. Jādavjī edited the text up to the tenth chapter of *Cikitsāsthāna* and the rest was edited by Nārāyaṇa Rāma Ācārya. This edition was published by Pandurang Jawaji.²³ The details of the three sources consulted for the third edition are as follows:

- (1) manuscript, containing *Sūtrasthāna*, *Nidānasthāna*, *Śārīrasthāna*, *Cikitsāsthāna* and *Kalpasthāna*, obtained from the collection of his friend Āyurvedācārya Pt. Rāmeśvaraśāstriśukla, the royal physician at Gwalior
- (2) manuscript, containing *Nidānasthāna* along with Gayadāsa's *Nyāyacandrikāpañjikā* commentary, obtained from the palace library of Bikaner through Āyurvedācārya Pt. Candraśekharaśāstrin
- (3) A copy (contained up to the ninth chapter of the *Cikitsāsthāna*) prepared and sent by Pt. Śrīhemarājaśarman, the royal priest of Nepal, out of a old palm leaf manuscript deposited in his collection along with some variant readings suggested by Late Āyurvedācārya Pt. Nityānandaśarman Jośī

This edition was re-edited as the fourth edition with another English introduction by Priya Vrat Sharma as the thirty-fourth book of Jaikrishnadas Ayurveda Series from Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi and Delhi, in 1980. Apart from the English introduction, this edition is basically a reprint of the third edition. Many reprint of this version was produced afterwards.

1931. Publisher: Pandurang Jawaji, Printer: Ramchandra Yesu Shedge, at the Nirnaya Sagar Press. 26-28, Kolbhat Lane Bombay.

22 The *Suśrutasamhitā* of *Suśruta* with the *Nibandhasaṅgrahā* commentary of Śrī Dalhanāchārya and the *Nyāyacandrikā* *Pañjikā* of Śrī Gayadāschārya on *Nidānasthāna*. Ed. by Vaidya Jādavji Trikamji Āchārya and Nārāyan Rām Āchārya. Bombay: Nirṇaya Sāgar Press, 1938. Third Revised Edition.

23 Pandurang Jawaji Chaudhari was the younger son of Jawaji Dadaji Chaudhari. Jawaji established the Nirṇaya-Sāgar press in 1864. After his death on 4 April 1892, his eldest son Tukaram Jawaji Chaudhari became the proprietor. After Tukaram's death Pandurang took the charge.

In 1939, Jādavjī with Pt. Nandkishor Sharma edited the Sūtrasthāna of the Suśrutasamhitā along with Cakrapāṇidatta's Bhānumatī commentary. This edition contains a detailed Sanskrit introduction to the text by Mahāmahopādhyāya Kavirāj Gaṇanāth Sen. It was the first book of Shrī Swāmī Lakshmī Rām Trust Series and was printed at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press and was published by Pt. Shyāmsundar Sharma.²⁴ For the Bhānumatī commentary Jādavjī used the 9th source mentioned above, which he used during the second edition of the Suśrutasamhitā and another complete manuscript (containing only the Bhānumatī commentary on entire Sūtrasthāna) which he obtained from the India Office Library, London via Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. He used the other sources mentioned above for the preparation of the main text.

In 1945, with the help of Jādavjī, Narayan Ram Acharya edited only the text of the Suśrutasamhitā along with various readings, notes and appendix. This was published by Satyabhāmābāī Paṇḍurang at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press.²⁵

Mādhavanidāna together with Vijayarakṣita's Madhukośa and Vācaspati Vaidya's Ātaṅkadarpaṇa: In 1905, Jādavjī had published Mādhavanidāna with the commentary Madhukośa only. This time, he edited the treatise with another commentary by Vācaspati Vaidya, called Ātaṅkadarpaṇa, the copy of which he obtained from his friend Vaidya Murārajī Nathubhāī's collection. He obtained the copy of Ātaṅkadarpaṇa from the collection of his friend Late Vaidya Murārajī Nathubhāī.

The commentary Ātaṅkadarpaṇa is identical with the Madhukośa at many places. Therefore, in order to avoid repetition, Jādavjī kept only the extracts from the Ātaṅkadarpaṇa which were not found in the Madhukośa in the second edition of this text. However, the first edition comprised the full text of the Ātaṅkadarpaṇa. This edition was published by Pandurang Jawaji in 1920.

The third²⁶ and the fifth editions were published by Pandurang Jawaji in 1932 and in 1955 respectively. In 1986, this text was published from Chaukhama Orientalia, Varanasi as the sixty-eighth book of the Jaikrishnadas Ayurveda Series.

Kṣemaśarman's Kṣemakutūhala: This is a work on cookery and dietetics for use at the royal court, composed in about 1100 verses arranged in twelve chapters (Utsava). (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 255) Jādavjī edited and published it as the thirteenth book of his 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press in 1920.

Carakasamhitā with Cakrapāṇidatta's Āyurvedadīpikā: The Carakasamhitā is extensive and authoritative old work on Āyurveda. It consists of 120 chapters (adhyāya), arranged in eight sections

24 Shrī Swāmī Lakshmī Rām Trust Series. No. I. Sushrut-Saṅhitā (Sūtra Sthān) with Bhānumatī Commentary by Chakrapāṇi Datta, with Introduction by Mahāmahopādhyāya Kavirāj Gaṇanātha Sen, Sarasvatī, M.A., L.M.S. Edited by Vaidya Jādavajī Trikamajī Āchārya and Pt. Nandkishor Sharma Bishagāchārya. Published by Pt. Shyāmsundar Sharma, M. A. Registrar Agra University & Secretary Swāmī Lakshmī Rām Trust. 1939. Printed by Ramchandra Yesu Shedge, at the 'Nirṇaya Sagar' Press, 26-28, Kolbhat Street, Bombay.

25 The Suśrutasamhitā of Suśruta with various readings, notes and appendix etc. Edited with the co-operation of Vaidya Jādavjī Trikamji Āchārya by Nārāyaṇ Rām Āchārya "Kāvyatīrth" published by Satyabhāmābāī Paṇḍurang, for the 'Nirṇaya Sāgar' Press, Bombay 1945.

26 Mahāmatīśrīmādhavakarapraṇītam mādhavanidānam| mahāmahopādhyāya-śrīvijayarakṣita-śrīkaṇṭhadattābhyām viracitayā madhukośākhyavyākhyayā tathā śrīvācaspativaidyaviracitayā ātaṅkadarpaṇavyākhyayā ca samullasitam| āyurvedīyagranthamālāsamppādakena ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmanā samśodhitam| tṛīyam saṃskaraṇam| mumbayyām pāṇḍuraṅga jāvajī ity etaiḥ svīye nirṇayasāgarākhyamudraṇayantrālaye mudrayitvā prakāśitam| śake 1854, sana 1932.

(sthāna). (Meulenbeld, 1999, p. 93) Jādavī prepared the first edition of the Carakasamhitā along with Āyurvedadīpikā and Pandurang Jawaji printed it at his Nirṇaya-sāgar Press in 1922.²⁷

In 1935, Jādavī prepared the second edition which was also published by Pandurang Jawaji.²⁸ He consulted the following sources for preparing the edition:

- (1) manuscript containing Āyurvedadīpikā on Sūtrasthāna, Nidānasthāna and Vimānasthāna, obtained from his friend, Late Vaidya Jayaśaṅkara Harajīvana Nāthadvāravālā
- (2) three manuscripts containing (i) Śārīrasthāna with Āyurvedadīpikā (almost correct), (ii) seventh to fifteenth chapters of Cikitsāsthāna with Āyurvedadīpikā in 35 folios (full of lacunae and some pages are torn in the middle) and (iii) full text according to the Kashmir recension (almost correct), obtained from Lalchand Research Library of Dayanand Anglo Vedic College, Lahore through Kavirāja Śrī Surendramohana (B.A.), principal of Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Lahore.
- (3) an erroneous manuscript (containing the whole Āyurvedadīpikā except the Cikitsāsthāna of which only two and half initial chapters are contained, obtained from the Tübingen University Library
- (4) an apograph of a manuscript of the Bikaner Palace Library, containing Cikitsāsthāna (four initial chapters and from Kāsacikitsā to the end of Cikitsāsthāna), Kalpasthāna and Siddhisthāna prepared and sent by Bhiṣagratna Śrī Kevalarāmāsvāmin from Bikaner
- (5) two parts of an edition of the Carakasamhitā with Āyurvedadīpikā by Late Kavirāja Śrī Harināthavīśārada from Calcutta: (1) text up to Indriyasthāna, available in his own library and (2) initial three chapters of the Cikitsāsthāna, the entire Kalpasthāna, and the initial ten chapters of the Siddhisthāna, obtained from his friend Vaidyabhūṣaṇa Pt. Govardhanaśarmā Chāmgāṇī from Nagpur
- (6) entire text with Āyurvedadīpikā printed at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press, edited by his friend Vaidyabhūṣaṇa Pt. Śrī Vāmanaśāstrī Dātārā of Nashik
- (7) entire text with Gaṅgādhara Kaviratna's Jagatkalpataru commentary and Cakrapāṇidatta's Āyurvedadīpikā published by Kavirāja Śrī Narendranātha Senagupta and Balāīcandra Senagupta from Calcutta
- (8) copy containing text up to the thirteenth chapter of the Cikitsāsthāna with Yogīndranātha Sena's Carakopaskāra commentary
- (9) manuscript containing only the text up to Kalpasthāna, obtained from the library of his friend, Late Vaidya Raṇachodālāla Motīlāla Bodhā of Ahmedabad
- (10) manuscript containing only the text of Cikitsāsthāna, Kalpasthāna and Siddhisthāna, obtained from the collection of his friend Pt. Rāmaśaṅkara Śarmā Āyurvedācārya from Varanasi
- (11) manuscript containing text with Śivadāsasena's Tattvapradīpikā commentary up to the twenty-seventh chapter of Sūtrasthāna, obtained from Royal Asiatic Society, Mumbai

27 maharśinā punarvasunopadiṣṭa-tacchiṣyenāgniveśena pranītā| carakadṛḍhabalābhyaṁ pratisamskrta carakasamhitā| śrīcakrapāṇidattaviracitayā āyurvedadīpikāvyākhyayā samvalitā| ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmaṇā samśodhitā, Nirṇaya Sāgar Press, Bombay 1922.

28 The Charakasamhitā by Agniveśa. Revised by Charaka and Dridhabala. With the Āyurveda-Dīpikā Commentary of Chakrapāṇidatta. Collated & Edited by Vaidya Jādavī Trikamī Āchārya. Second Edition. Published by Pāndurang Jāwajī, Proprietor of the Nirṇaya Sāgar Press, Bombay. 1935. Publisher: Pandurang Jawaji, Printer: Ramchandra Yesu Shedge, at the 'Nirṇaya sāgar' Press, 26-28, Kolbhat Lane, Bombay.

in 1941, Jādavjī prepared its third edition that was published by Satyabhamabai Pandurang and was printed at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press.²⁹ This third edition was reprinted many times afterwards from different places.

Bhoja's Rasarājamṛgāṅka: This work was edited by Jādavjī in 1923. (Arya, 1984, p. 186, 1984, p. 126) But I was unable to find its details.

Kalyāṇamalla's Anaṅgaraṅga, Vīrabhadradeva's Kandarpacūḍāmaṇi and Jyotirīśa's Pañcasāyaka: These are the three texts on eroticism that Jādavjī edited. Maṇilāl Icchārām Desāī printed them at his Gujarati News press in 1924/1925 (Vikrama Samvat 1981).

The edition of the Kandarpacūḍāmaṇi is also based on three sources. The first and the third are two manuscripts which he obtained from his friend Late Tryambaka Gurunātha Kāle and Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute respectively. The second one is a printed copy which was printed at Raghurājanagar (Satna) by the order of the Maharaja of Rewa, Śrīveṅkaṭaramaṇasimhadeva C. S. I. in 1908 and was sent from Rīvānagara (Rewa) by his friend Vālmikīprasādaśarman (Vālmīki?) who was the royal physician of the Rewa State.

The edition of the Pañcasāyaka³⁰ is based on three manuscripts. Two of them were obtained from the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona and the third one was obtained from the collection of Late Tanasukharāma Manasukharāma Tripāṭhī who prepared composed commentaries on the Nāgarasarvasva and the Kuṭṭanīmata.

Bindu's Rasapaddhati with Mahādeva's Commentary & Sureśvara's (also called Surapāla) Lohasarvasva or Lohapaddhati: Rasapaddhati and Lohasarvasva are a short works on alchemy in 231 and 318 verses respectively. (Meulenbeld, 2000a, pp. 642 & 751) Jādavjī published these two works as the fourteenth and the fifteenth books of Jādavjī's 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series together in a single volume and printed it at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press in 1925.³¹ The edition of the Rasapaddhati is based on three manuscripts.

Cūḍāmaṇi's Rasakāmadhenu (Part I): Rasakāmadhenu is a compilation, based on earlier texts of alchemy and iatrochemistry. (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 629) It is divided into four sections (pāda). Jādavjī edited the first three pādas³² which consist of 5566 verses, interspersed with comments in prose and printed it at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press in 1925. This edition is based on two manuscripts. This became the sixteenth book Jādavjī's 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series.³³ This edition was reprinted several times afterwards. In 1988, it was printed from Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi as the fifth book of

29 The Charakasamhitā by Agniveśa, Revised by Charaka and Dṛidhabala, With the Āyurveda-Dīpikā Commentary of Chakrapāṇidatta. Edited by Vaidya Jādavaji Trikamji Āchārya. Third Edition. Published by Satyabhamābāī Pāndurang for the Nirṇaya Sāgar Press, Bombay 1941. Publisher: Satyabhamabai Pandurang, Printer: Ramchandra Yesu Shedge, "Nirnaya Sagar" Press, 26-28, Kolbhat Street, Bombay 2.

30 (nitāntam gopanīyam) kaviśekharaśīrjyotirīśena viracitāḥ pañcasāyakah| āyurvedīyagrānthaṁlāsaṁpādakena vaidya jādavajī trikamajī ācārya ity anena samśodhitah| mumbayyām 'maṇilāla icchārāma desāī' ity anena svīye 'gujarātī nyūsa' mudraṇayantrālaye mudritah| koṭa beka-- hāusa lena| vi. sam. 1982

31 śīṁhādevaviracitavyākhyayā sahitā vaidyavara śībīnduviracitā rasapaddhatih tathā śīśureśvaraviracitam lohasarvasvam| samśodhakah prakāśakā ca ācāryopāhvas trivikramātmajo yādavaśārmā, Āyurvedīyagrānthaṁlā caturdaśam pañcadaśam ca puṣpam| Nirṇaya-sāgar Press, Bombay 1925.

32 The fourth pāda was edited by Jīvarām Kālidās from Gondal in 1925.

33 Vaidyavaraśīrīcūḍāmaṇisamgrīhītā rasakāmadhenuḥ (upakaraṇapāda-dhātusamgrāhapāda-sūtakriyāpādeti pādatrayātmakah prathamo bhāgah)| vaidya jādavajī trikamajī ācārya ity etena samśodhitā prakāśitā ca, āyurvedīyagrānthaṁlā śodaśam puṣpam, Nirṇaya Sāgar Press, Bombay 1925.

Vaidyavilas Ayurveda Series, which was again reprinted in 1990. Recently, in 2016, it was again reprinted from Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi.

1932: Somadeva's Rasendracūḍāmaṇi: This is an important, systematically arranged treatise on alchemy and iatrochemistry. (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 705) Jādavajī edited this work but did not publish it himself. This work was further edited and annotated by Āyurvedācārya Jayadeva Vidyālaṅkāra and was published by Motilal Banarsi Das from Lahore in 1932.

Kāsyapasamhitā or Vṛddhajīvakīya Tantra: It is an old Āyurvedic text on pediatrics composed in the form of a dialogue between Kaśyapa as the teacher and Vṛddhajīvaka as his pupil. This text has been survived through only two incomplete manuscripts. The first one was discovered by Haraprasāda Śāstrī in Kathmandu in 1898 and it contains only a tiny part of the text. (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 25) The present edition is based on the second manuscript which was also found in Nepāl by Paṇḍit Hemrāj Śarmā, the royal priest of Nepal State. Hemrāj Śarmā could not trace the first manuscript. But a hand-written copy, a photocopy, and a transcription with notes by P. Cordier are available at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. (Meulenbeld, 2000b, p. 30) This text was for the first time edited by Jādavajī jointly with Pt. Somanāth Śarmā of Nepāl in 1938 as the first book of Nepāl Sanskrit Series.³⁴ This edition includes an extensive introduction by Paṇḍit Hemrāj Śarmā. Other later editions of this text are based on this edition.

Books Authored:

Apart from this great editorial job Jādavajī authored four texts on Āyurveda and Rasaśāstra. The details of these works are as follows:

Siddhayogasaṅgraha³⁵: This is a collection of compound formulae in Sanskrit, accompanied by explanations in Hindi on their way of preparation, dosage, anupāna, and indications. Some parts of the work are entirely in Hindi. The work comprises twenty-nine chapters and an appendix. (Meulenbeld, 2000b, p. 406) This was published in 1943 by Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan, Calcutta.

Dravyaguṇavijñāna: This is a work two parts (pūrvārdha and uttarārdha), published in three volumes. Volume I (called pūrvārdhāḥ, published in 1945 from Nirṇaya-sāgar Press, Bombay), partly in Sanskrit, partly in Hindi, deals with the basic concepts of pharmacology and explains a large number of technical terms; the Sanskrit passages consists of quotations and comments by the author. Volume II (called uttarārdhē prathamāḥ paribhāṣākhandāḥ, published in 1947 from Nirṇaya-sāgar Press, Bombay), in Sanskrit and Hindi, is devoted to rules pertaining to the preparation of drugs (paribhāṣā); the Sanskrit passages consist partly of quotations, partly of verses and comments by the author. Volume III (called uttarārdhasya auṣadhadravyavijñānīyo nāma dvitīyāḥ khandāḥ, published in 1950 from Nirṇaya-sāgar Press, Bombay), in Hindi, describes the names, properties and actions of numerous medical substances.

Rasāmr̥ta: This is compilation on alchemy and iatrochemistry. The text consists of nine chapters (adhyāya) and nine appendices (pariśiṣṭā). (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 640) Jādavajī probably wrote this

34 Nepāl Sanskrit Series No. 1 Kaśyapasamhitā (or Vṛddhajīvakīya Tantra) by Vṛddhajīvaka and revised by Vātsya with an introduction by Nepāl Rājguru Paṇḍit Hemrāj Śarmā. Edited by Vaidya Jādavajī Trikamjī Āchārya and Somnāth Śarmā of Nepāl. 1988. Printed by Ramchandra Yesu Shedge, at the 'Nirṇaya Sagar' Press, 26-28, Kolbhat Street, Bombay. Published by Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

35 Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan. Calcutta 1st. ed. 1943; 5th ed., 1957.

book in the last half of the 1920s. This work was published by Motilal Banarsi Dass from Varanasi in 1951. This book was written as a text book for the students of Āyurveda. (Arya, 1984, p. 116)

Āyurvedīya Vyādhivijñāna: This work, divided into two volumes (pūrvārdha and uttarārdha), deals with diseases. Both volumes were published from Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan, Calcutta in 1954 and in 1956 respectively. (Sharma, 1975, p. 406)³⁶

Translations:

Jādavjī translated Śāśibhūṣaṇa Sena's Karmakṣetra from Bengali into Gujarati and published it. From this Gujarati translation a Hindi translation was made. He made a Gujarati translation of Gaṇanātha Sena's Pratyakṣaśārīra (Bengali work) by Dr. Balkrishna Amarji Pathak (MBBS) and jointly published it with Jugatram Shankar Prasad Bhatt who was the founder of Jhandu Pharmacy.

Publishing Others' Works:

Jādavjī also published works authored or edited by other scholars. He published Vāmana Gaṇeśa Desāī's Marathi works Oṣadhisaṅgraha and Bhāratīya Rasaśāstra.³⁷ He also published Vināyakaśarman's editions of Rāvaṇa's Nādīparīkṣā which constituted the fifth book of his Āyurveda-Granthamāla in 1912 and in 1924 from Bombay. He published Daljit Singh's Yūnānī Dravyaguṇavijñāna from Nirṇaya-sāgar Press in 1949.

Assisting Other Scholars with Manuscripts:

An Indian Vaidya house would very likely possess a rich manuscript-collection of important Āyurvedic texts. Jādavjī had many important Sanskrit manuscripts of alchemy and medical science. He generously provided manuscripts to many āyurvedic scholars for their respective works. He gave Śāringadhara's Triśatī to Pt. Jyeshtharamji Mukundji Paniya. This text was published by Śrīkṛṣṇadāsaśreṣṭhin from Bombay in 1911/1912.³⁸

He gave the manuscript of Rasaratnaprādīpikā (or Rasaratnaprādīpa) to Kaviraj Thakurdattji Multani who published the text in 1925/1926 from Lahore.³⁹

He gave to the following texts to Vaidya Pt. Hariprapannaji when he was compiling Rasayogaśāgara, a colossal dictionary of Indian alchemy that was published in two volumes in 1927 and in 1930 respectively: (1) Cikitsāratnābharaṇa (2) Cikitsārahasya (3) Bhaiṣajyasārāmṛtasamṛhitā (4) Yogasamuccaya (5) Rasakaṅkāliya (6) Rasakalpalatā (7) Rasakāmadhenu (8) Toḍarānanda (9) Jñānacandra's Rasakaumudī (10) Rasajñāna (11) Rasadīpikā (12) Rasapaddhati (13) Rasapradīpa (14) Rasapārijāta (15) Rasaratnamanimālā (16) Rasamuktāvalī (17) Rasaratnadīpikā (18) Rasarājalaṁkṣmī (19) Rasarājaśāṅkara (20) Rasarājaśiromaṇi (21) Rasasāgara (22) Rasāyanasaṅgraha (23) Rasāvatāra (24) Māṇikyacanda Jaina's Rasāvatāra (25) Rasālaṅkāra (26) Rasendraratnakalpadruma (27) Rasendracūḍāmaṇi (28) Rasendramāṅgala (29) Rasendraratnakośa (30) Lohapaddhati (31)

36 Meulenbeld does not refer to this work. Probably it is entirely a Hindi work.

37 Dates are unknown to me.

38 triśatī| vaidyavara-śrīśāringadhharavirāmitā|śrīyutapāṇḍitavaidyavallabhahatṭaviracitasamṣkṛtaīkāsahitā|...āyurvedācāryavaidyavarājakiśorī-vallabhaviracita-bhāṣāṭīkayā samalaṅkṛtya kṣemarāja-śrīkṛṣṇadāsaśreṣṭhinā mumbayyāṁ svakīye “śrīveṅkateśvara” (stem) mudraṇayantrālaye mudrayitvā prakāśitā, 1911/12.

39 Śrīrāmarāja viracitāḥ rasaratnaprādīpah| śrīpāṇḍita ṭhākuradatta sāstri vaidyaratna viracita “rasaratnaprādīpāloka” vivaranopetāḥ, Lahore 1925/26.

Lohasarvasva (32) Yogacandrikā (33) Vasavarājīya (34) Vaidyacintāmaṇi (35) Vaidyacintāmaṇi (shorter version) (36) Vaidyadarpaṇa and (37) Strīvilāsa.(Pratāpasimha, 1935, p. 276)

He gave the medical texts, Kākacanḍīśvara's Kalpatantra and Rasādhyāya along with commentary to Ramkrishna Sharma of Chaukhamba. Ramkrishna Sharma edited these texts and these were published as the seventy-third and the seventy-ninth books of 'Kāśī Saṃskṛta Granthamālā' book series in 1929 and in 1930 respectively.

Sometime before 1935, he gave the manuscripts of Vasavarājīya and Vaidyacintāmaṇi to Vaidyabhūṣaṇa Govardhanajī Chāṃgāṇī of Nagpur. (Pratāpasimha, 1935, p. 276)

He provided the manuscript of Ānandakanda, an important text on alchemy, that was published in instalments in Āyurveda Mahāsammelan Patrikā. (Meulenbeld, 2000b, p. 619; Sharma, 1975, p. 406)⁴⁰

In 1913, Jādavjī received the title 'Āyurvedamārtanda' (the sun of medical science) in the Mathura session of All India Ayurvedic Congress. But he never used any title other than 'Vaidya'.

Other Achievements:

In the first half of twentieth century, Jādavji was a great name in the world of Āyurveda. He was one of the members of Government of India's Chopra Committee (a drug enquiry committee). (Sharma, 1975, p. 555) Jādavjī's approach towards medical science was syncretic. He did a great job of connecting Āyurvedic physicians through conferences (*sambhāṣā-pariṣad*). The second session of this *sambhāṣā-pariṣad* took place from 20th to 27th May 1953 in Haridwar and Jādavjī was the president of that session.

He became the president in as many as three sessions of All India Ayurvedic Congress held in Haridwar (1925), Gwalior (1932) and Delhi (1950). His contribution behind the education policy in the field of Āyurveda is highly acknowledged.

Teaching and Administrative Work:

Jādavjī was appointed as the first Principal of the Ayurvedic College of Banaras Hindu University by Madan Mohan Malavya. The Āyurvedic College was established in 1927. So, he probably became the principal during that time. When he was working there he wrote Rasāmr̥ta. (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 460) But due to health related issues he had to return to Mumbai soon.

Jādavjī had a great contribution behind the establishment of Shri Gulabkunwarba Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya (now Gujarat Ayurved University) in Jamnagar. He was the first principal there. But he ultimately left the college due to internal politics.

In 1956, he was appointed as the first principal of Post-graduate Centre at Jamnagar by Government of India. On his way to Jamnagar to take charge, he died while travelling in the train. (Srikanthamurthy, 2005, p. 149)

40 It is not known to me whether he himself edited the text or someone else did it.



Jādavjī Trikamjī Ācārya⁴¹

41 Source of this photograph: (Srikanthamurthy, 2005, p. 308)
The photograph on the cover page is taken from the back cover of a Gujarati edition of Jādavjī's Dravyaguṇavijñāna, edited by Vishnudatta Ja17

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